

LIFE OF SOVIETS LIES IN WINNING WORLD REVOLT

Lansing Reveals Admissions of Red Leaders and Plot for Temporary Peace.

FINANCES SPELL FINISH Memorandum Filled With Inside Facts Tells Why Allies Refuse Recognition.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Such is the economic, social and political chaos in Soviet Russia that unless the economic isolation or allied blockade is abandoned and the Government of Lenin admitted to free commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, the sole hope of the "Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic" lies in successful Communist revolutions in France, Great Britain, America, Italy and the other allied Powers that emerged victorious from the world war. If Soviet Russia can hold out in her isolation until such overthrow of existing governments is accomplished, according to Soviet leaders, order and prosperity eventually will supplant chaos and starvation in Russia.

No other hope for the Government of Lenin is to be seen in a "Memorandum on Certain Aspects of the Bolshevik Movement in Russia," made public to-day by the Department of State. This memorandum has been sent by Secretary Lansing to Henry Cabot Lodge, who, in his capacity as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is asked to persuade it and be governed accordingly. A duplicate copy was sent by Mr. Lansing to the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

The memorandum supplies an answer to those who still wonder why America, Great Britain, France and other Powers decline to sign treaties with or recognize the Soviet Government in Russia. Without an effort at subtlety or the slightest desire to dissimulate, the Soviet leaders declare that any treaties they may agree to will be merely scraps of paper and the Lenin Government might get its second wind, when it may more strongly work for the overthrow of governments.

Dictatorship of Proletariat.
The communism of Lenin and Trotsky recognizes no national lines or state boundaries, but aims at engulfing the entire world through establishment of a "dictatorship of proletariat," according to the "Economic" of Sovietism prepared by the Bolsheviks themselves and included in the collection of press utterances translated from Russian newspapers for the State Department. The memorandum presents an indictment of Bolshevik terrorism and politics not the least of which is the world revolution.

Four American radical organizations were included in the original list signed for representation and full membership in the Third International, according to the full text of the call issued by wireless in January, 1919, which was reproduced in the memorandum. These organizations were the Socialist Labor party of America, the "Left" elements of the Socialist party of America, especially that group which is represented by Debs and the Socialist Propaganda Association, the I. W. W. of America and the Workers International Industrial Union of America.

This call was signed by Boris Reizman, representative of the Socialist Labor party of America, who succeeded in reaching Russia without a passport. His wife was arrested recently in Buffalo.

The world programme of the Bolsheviks is amplified in the May Day proclamation last year of the Communist International, in which appeared the phrase:

"Long live civil war, the only just war, in which the oppressed class fights its oppressors." The concluding sentences of the proclamation were: "In 1919 was born the great Communist International. In 1920 will be born the great international Soviet Republic."

Taken From Bolshevik Sources.
Mr. Lansing explains that the memorandum has been prepared from original sources by the division of Russian affairs of the Department of State. "As you will see," says Mr. Lansing in his letter to Mr. Lodge, "the statements are based almost entirely on translations from Bolshevik newspapers. These include the official organs of the All Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, of local Soviet committees and of the Russian Communist party (Bolsheviks). The Bolsheviks' own statements are supplemented by the reports of American representatives.

Lenin's own journal, the subject of this colossal deficit is thus treated:

"The deficit of 25,744,792.112 rubles can be covered only by emission of paper money. This is an inevitable situation until the economic restoration of the country and until the Government has at its disposal, as the result of the nationalization of production and commerce, the greater part of the articles of consumption. The economic restoration depends on the reconstruction of Russia and its entering into commercial relations with foreign countries.

The budget figures are certainly colossal, but it is necessary to consider the depreciation of the ruble; 10,000,000,000 rubles become in reality 5,000,000,000, which is normal in view of contemporary high costs of living and shortage of products in the whole world."

Industries in Critical State.
In a statement to the Moscow Soviet last March Rykov, president of the Supreme Soviet of National Economy, makes the following statement, which might be applied to all Russian industry, the memorandum says. The statement is clipped from the *Sverchnaya Kommuna*:

"We have 100,000,000 puds of coal, 10,000,000 puds of grain and several million puds of fish at our disposal which we cannot move. In the spring a part will spoil. Transport is impossible, as we have no fuel, and the situation regarding the want of it is that 2,000,000 puds of machines all had to be used as substitutes for want of liquid fuel. Railroad communication will have to be reduced, which will again reflect on the supply of food. We have therefore to utilize transport by river as soon as navigation is opened.

We also will have to fight with the local Soviets, who often hide their stocks, as for instance the Yaroslavl Soviet hiding 500,000 puds of petroleum. The textile industry also is in a critical state; up to 10,000,000 puds of cotton is wanted and fax is scarce, as the peasants spin for their own want or use it for heating purposes. A way out of these difficulties would be to take the Caucasus with its supply of petroleum and to increase production of labor. At present we produce only five pairs of boots for 100 people, and however so many Kerensky rubles we would pay to workmen only one in twenty can receive a pair."

The same newspaper says that from August, 1918, until February, 1919, the great Putilov plants at Zinoviev had turned out just five locomotives. For the year the factory had cost the State a deficit of 35,000,000 rubles. The Commissariat of Railroads showed that on August 27, 1919, there were just 250 locomotives in commission in Soviet Russia. Of these twenty-one were then operating on the Nicholas Railroad, which connects Petrograd with Moscow. River transportation, of vast importance in Russia, is similarly demoralized.

Facing Economic Desperation.
With this utter failure of the Soviet Government to provide transportation so clearly set forth, the memorandum says, the reasons for the starvation of smaller cities and communities is understandable. The Bolshevik newspapers show that with anything approximating normal internal transportation Soviet Russia would not be starving. The professional chambers of the propagandists of Communism who bewail the blockade of Soviet Russia because it means "hideous death by starvation and disease to the women and babies of Russia" would appear to be but a sentimental appeal with ulterior political motive.

The memorandum summarizes Russia's economic desperation by including a lengthy statement by Gregor Alexinsky, the well-known Revolutionary and Socialist and student of Kropotkin. Alexinsky says in part:

"The condition of affairs in Bolshevik Russia is very distressing. The majority of the industrial enterprises are not operating. In the Moscow district sixty-three textile factories stopped working last fall, and the same picture appears with respect to the textile industry in the vicinity of Ivanovo-Voz-

nesk near Petrograd, etc. The chemical industry, the paper industry and many others are likewise in a miserable condition.

"In Moscow prices are about on the same scale. On the big market in Moscow (Sukharevskaya) dog meat is being sold openly, and the official financial gazette publishes statistics showing fluctuations in the price of such meat (5 to 7 rubles a pound). Even a box of matches costs between 2 1/2 and 4 rubles.

Particularly interesting, although not altogether new, is the memorandum's exposition of Bolshevik measures toward internationalism and her hopes in her propagandists. Along these lines Lenin is quoted thus:

"There is no doubt that the Socialist revolution in Europe must come and will come. All our hopes for the definite triumph of Socialism are based on this conviction and on this scientific provision. Our propagandist activities in general, and the organization of fraternalization in particular, must be strengthened and developed."

And Trotsky, in this effect:

"If in awaiting the imminent proletarian flood in Europe, Russia should be forced to conclude peace with the present day governments of the Central Powers, it would be a provisional, temporary and transitory peace, with the revision of which the European revolution will have to concern itself in the first instance. Our whole policy is built upon the expectation of this revolution."

To further demonstrate that Soviet Russia seeks treaties of peace on tactical grounds merely, Mr. Lansing's memorandum says:

"When the Bolsheviks say they want peace and give assurances, they wish simply to be let alone in order to work out their experiment in Russia, such offers to compromise are, it has been shown, purely tactical. After the expulsion of the Bolshevik Ambassador Joffe from Berlin, Chicherin boasted of the millions of rubles taken to Berlin for propaganda purposes (official note to German foreign office in Vienna, December 29, 1918).

"And this agitation continued even after the Bolsheviks had signed with Germany, August 27, 1918, the so-called supplementary treaties of Brest-Litovsk, which were not signed like the original treaty under seeming duress, but were actively sought for and gladly entered upon by the Bolsheviks.

"By the supplementary agreement dealing with finance the Bolsheviks undertook to deliver to Germany in compensation of losses sustained by Germans through Russian measures 6,000,000,000 marks, of which 1,000,000,000 were to be paid partly in solid bullion and partly in paper money; 1,000,000,000 in Russian merchandise; 2,500,000,000 to be in the form of a loan to be guaranteed by certain state revenues and particularly the rent for certain economic concessions which will be given to Germany; the remaining 1,000,000,000 to be paid by the Ukraine or Finland, if the Bolsheviks might so arrange it, or in accordance with a special agreement to be made later. It was also agreed that all property of Germans in Russia, including bank deposits, expropriated by the Bolsheviks in pursuance of communist principles, should be returned to the former owners. Despite Bolshevik principles inheritance by Germans in Russia was also provided for."

Power Monopolized by a Few.
By way of an introduction to his memorandum—really more of a summary of that which is to follow—Mr. Lansing says:

"The threatened dictatorship of the proletariat, acknowledged to be the rule of a minority, with a definite policy of preliminary destruction, is found in fact to have degenerated into a close monopoly of power by a very small group who use the most opportunist and tyrannical methods, including 'mass terror'."

"One of the main aims of the Bolshevik leaders from the very beginning has been to make their movement a world-wide social revolution. They insistently declare that success in Russia depends on the development of corresponding social revolutions in all other countries. Bolshevik policies and tactics are subordinated to the idea of the international proletarian revolution. Apparent compromise with 'bourgeois' governments or countries have proved temporary and tactical."

Official edicts published in the newspapers printed under the direction of the Executive Council of Soviets and of the various local Soviets deal with the undemocratic elections, food distribution, tax apportionment, and so on. Mr. Lansing's memorandum shows that as a matter of fact the Lenin Government is shown to be the ultimate embodiment of every social, economic and political evil that is set upon by Lenin's propagandists in America as bases for their agitation against the Government of the United States.

This state of affairs is best exemplified in the decrees published by the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission to Combat Counter Revolution, Speculation and Sabotage. Counter revolution, "speculation" and "sabotage" are defined by the Extraordinary Commission in a manner best suited to the designs of the commission.

Warning to All Enemies.
Some of the edicts of the commission follow:

"The commission announces that all enemy agents and counter revolutionary agitators, speculators, organizers of uprisings or participants in preparations for uprising to overthrow the Soviet and party of the Don to join the counter revolutionary armies of Kaledin and Kornilov and the Polish counter revolutionary legions, sellers and purchasers of arms to be sent to the Finnish White Guard, the troops of Kaledin, Kornilov and Dobor-Munistsky, or to arm the counter revolutionary bourgeoisie of Petrograd, will be mercilessly shot by detachments of the commission at the place of the crime.

"The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission herewith declares that it will make no distinction between White Guards of the Krasnov type and White Guards of the parties of Mensheviks and Left Socialist-Revolutionaries.

"The commission obtained the right in essence without judgment only in places where martial law was declared. But in the cities are long ago under martial law and in other parts of Soviet Russia martial law can be declared at any time, nothing has changed. In fact, prisoners it is desired to shoot without sentence are simply brought to Moscow, as it was done February last with those officers of the organization in Vladimir."

The memorandum says that Trotsky himself effectually answers those who would have us believe one would be quite free to make verbal attacks upon the war policy of the Soviet Government. Trotsky says:

"The mobilization of the nineteen-year-old and part of the eighteen-year-old men, the lurch of the peasants who before refused to appear in answer to the mobilization decree, all of this is creating a powerful, almost inexhaustible source from which to build up our army. . . . No one should dare to forget that all Russia is an armed camp. . . . All Soviet institutions are obliged, immediately, within the next months, not only to furnish officers' schools with the best quarters, but, in general, they must furnish these schools with such material and special aids as will make it possible for the students to work in the most intensive manner."

MOVES TO OUST LEGION MEN.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Representatives of a local painters' union announced to-day that they were making plans to oust all members who hold membership in the American Legion. They were applauded by other delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting.

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PALMER REQUESTS NEWS PRINT INQUIRY

Asks Federal Trade Commission to Investigate Problem of Supply.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A new investigation of the news print paper industry to determine whether the court decree and the supplemental agreement of the manufacturers with the Attorney-General are being carried out has been requested by Attorney-General Palmer.

In the formal motion for a new hearing the Attorney-General sets out that "numerous complaints recently made to the Department of Justice in respect to high prices demanded for news print paper and the alleged shortage in the supply thereof present the question whether the final decree" and the agreement are being observed.

The Attorney-General asks in the petition that investigation be made of how the agreement is being observed in these particulars:

1. Whether the manufacturers have produced the daily tonnage promised.
2. Whether this tonnage has been offered for sale in accordance with the agreement.
3. How much of their output the manufacturers have sold to jobbers, dealers and other middlemen, and whether these middlemen in reselling have observed the maximum commission fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Palmer asked that the result of the investigation be reported to him.

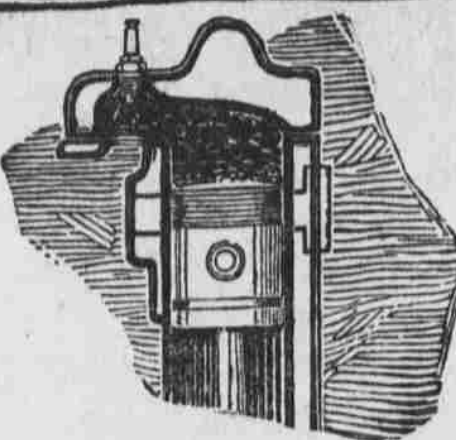
The decree referred to was in the anti-trust suit against certain of the news print paper manufacturers. The agreement made at the time the decree was handed down provided that during the period of the war and for three months thereafter the prices and terms of contract for sale of news print paper should be fixed and determined by the Federal Trade Commission, subject to review by the Circuit Judge of the Second district in New York.

HUNGARY UNCOVERS NEW SOVIET PLOT

Michael Karolyi Slated for the Dictatorship.

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—Despatches from Budapest give further disclosures of a Soviet plot to establish a Soviet proletariat dictatorship. Count Michael Karolyi, formerly President of the Hungarian National Council and also once named as Provisional President of Hungary, is slated as head of the new Government. One of the chief conspirators, Ladislav Sakmuly, brother of the notorious executioner of the Bela Kun regime, has been arrested and is said to have confessed.

Premier Karl Huszar asserts that he will not permit the Social Democrats, as a party, to be charged with the plot.



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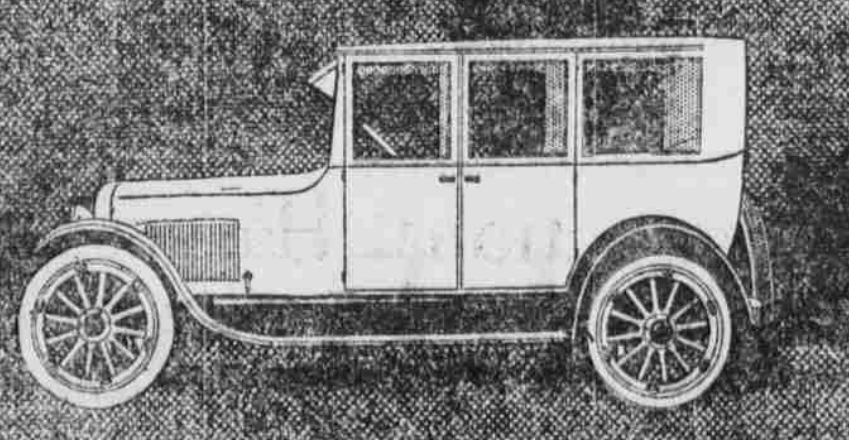
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